

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, problem limitation and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Drama, so far we have identified distinct features belonging to fiction and poetry, two genres which rely on the written or spoken word as their primary means of expression. The dramatic or performing arts, however, combine the verbal with a number of non-verbal or optical visual means, including stage, scenery, shifting of scenes, facial expression, gestures, make-up, props, and lighting. This emphasis is also reflected in the word **drama** itself, which derives from the Greek “*draein*” (“to do,” “to act”), thereby referring to a performance or representation by actors. Drama has its roots in cultic-ritual practice, some features of which were still present in stylized form in the classical Greek drama of the fifth century BC. Ancient tragedies and comedies were performed during festivals in honor of Dionysus, the god of wine (*Mario Klarer, 2004: 43*).

Abrams (1999: 69) states that drama is the form of composition designed for performance in the theater, in which actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated actions, and utter the written dialogue. (The common alternative name for a dramatic composition is a play). According to Bruneteire and Verhagen (in Hassanudin, 1996: 2) drama is an art depicting characteristics and human behavior and should create the will of human by action and behavior. It means that drama is literary work which is plays with images as closely as possible to real life. This is aimed at a play.

Hassanudin (1996:7) states that drama has two dimensions; literary dimension and play dimension. However an understanding of these dimensions is very awkward if literary work (plays) only focuses on the performing dimensions and it will be lack if literary only focus to terms of dimension aspects. While Stefanie Lethbridge (2004: 90) argued that when one deals with dramatic texts one has to bear in mind that drama differs considerably from poetry or narrative in that it is usually written for the purpose of being performed on stage. Although plays exist which were mainly written for a reading audience, dramatic texts are generally meant to be transformed into another mode of presentation or medium: the theatre.

Drama has elements which construct drama itself, Hassanudin (1996:76) stated that drama has many elements such as; character, motif, conflict, plot, setting, theme and message of the drama. Theme and message of the drama were defined from many events, characters and setting. Theme is the main problem which delivered by the author in his works. Therefore, the theme is the result from many events which related with character and setting.

Setting in drama may include reference to real place and events, but its character and action, however, are imaginary, and they are in some sense as 'representative the real life'. Besides theme and setting other elements on drama is character. Character refers to persons or actors that do events and make something in the story. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165) stated that character refers to two definitions, first is people who are represented in the story and as attitude, interest, ambition, emotion, and second is moral principle that belongs to the character. Meanwhile, characterizations mean actor's illustration of the nature. Afterward, methods of characterization in analysis of literary works are the methods uses to illustrate the nature of the character and fiction.

In fiction characters and action are manifestations of each other and that characters are not only defined by their reactions to their conflict, but also by their nature. Knowing how action illustrates character, the good author strives for effective characterization, which is the way that he/she presented his/her each detail of the characters. Manner of speech can be declared in some ways their identities. In this way the task of the author is to make people in the story vivid and interesting enough that the reader cares about them and their conflict and wish to see resolution.

Character and characterization are some of the intrinsic elements of novel and drama which are very important to make the central issue interesting. According to Abrams (1999: 32) Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and by what they do in action. The grounds in the characters, temperament, desire, and moral nature for their speech and action are called motivation. A character may remain essentially “stable” or unchanged in outlook and disposition. Whether a character remain stable or changes, the reader of traditional and realistic work expect “consistency” the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament.

The writer likes to analyze characterization on the drama Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*, because there is a changing characterization of Alexis, who in this drama becomes the main character. He was a governor from noble who was famous with its cruelty to his people and smart in politics. But his underling felt the cruelty and the cleverness had gone after the rebellion named Boris had been invited to his office.

The similar researches about changing characterization were done previously by some researchers:

First, according to Nurhakim (2012) on his thesis “The Changing Characterization of Irish from Ignorant to well care family in Agatha Christie’s Sparkling Cyanide” he found the kinds of characterization are performed by Irish, before and after changes. The changing characterization of Irish from static character becomes active character, from minor character becomes major character, from flat character becomes round character. From this research, the writer will analyze the character changing of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman’s the Game of Chess.

Second, Yudika (2013) stated on his thesis “The changing characterization of main character in David Nicholl’s One day” the result of this research was the reason of changing characterization of the main character consist of three important factors. They are facing a major outside challenge, developing a close relationship with someone very different from himself such as Sylvie, Jasmine and Emma, and facing his own inner demons and prejudices. From this research, the writer will find out the factor of changing character of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman’s the Game of Chess.

Based on the background of the problem above, this paper concerns on analyzing the changing characterization, then this paper is entitled: **“The Changing Characterization of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman’s *The Game of Chess*”** and the writer will use structuralism theory for analyze the object.

1.2 Statements of Problem

The problem in this research is the character of Alexis is hard to be understood by the readers. By disentangled difficulty those factors that makes easy to be understood by the reader. The writer confines the problem by forming questions, as bellows:

1. How does the character of Alexis change in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman’s *The Game of Chess*?

2. What factors of changing characterization of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, there are two objectives in this research, as follows:

1. To analyze changing character of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*.
2. To find out the factors of changing character of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*.

1.4 Research Significance

There are two benefits that are expected from the results of this study, the theoretical and practical benefits. First is theoretical, this research can be beneficial for the development of literature, especially in drama study. Second is practical, this study is expected to enhance the understanding of readers and gain knowledge about the changing characterization by structuralism in a literary work, especially drama.

1.5 Problem Limitation

The problem limitations of this research are the characterization of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*. The scope of the study from this research is the factors of changing character of Alexis in Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's *The Game of Chess*.

1.6 Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is arranged into five chapters. The first chapter discusses background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, problem limitation, and organization of writing.

The second chapter presents the review of the literature. It serves as a base for investigating the research and explains about some literature terms that are used as the concept of the research.

The third chapter shows the methodology of the research. On this chapter, research design and research methods are explained. They include an explanation of how gather the data, classify and analyze them.

The fourth chapter discusses the findings of the investigation from what the researcher has found.

The fifth chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion. It includes the conclusion and suggestion of data analysis related to the finding the data that will be presented in this part.

